

N. King

The

CAMPING

MAGAZINE

December, 1931



THE PROUD PARENTS AND THEIR BROOD
They both worked before the camera like veterans, revealing every
detail of their fascinating home life

(See article on page 7)

THE NATIONAL MEETING
AT THE INN AT BUCK HILL FALLS, PENN.
MARCH 3, 4, 5, 6, 1932

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THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CAMP DIRECTORS
ASSOCIATION

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The Camp Directors Association

Formed in 1924 by the amalgamation of the National Association of Directors of Girls Camps and the Camp Directors Association of America, Mid-West Camp Directors Association.

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THE *Camping* MAGAZINE

Volume IV

DECEMBER, 1931

Number Three

Blue Sky

ADVERTISEMENTS are always interesting to me for they represent a psychological study in the art of capturing the eye of the public and causing quick decision in buying, whether it be staple goods or so-called bargains. One firm includes in its daily advertisement, a boxed-in statement, "From the Founder's Writing." It is usually some pithy business principle or a bit of homely philosophy or a brief inspirational message. Here is the one which was printed on Armistice Day,

"There is more blue sky above us than cloud if we take the year through. This is the deliberate judgment of the weather-wise observer who makes a study of the subject.

It is a human failing to magnify our wet days and our disappointments, and we dishearten ourselves, and are only half as hopeful and energetic as we should be.

The stiffer the wind and the steeper the climb, buckle on your courage the thicker and go at it until you see the sunrise from the top of the mountain."

Reviewing the experiences of the year just closing, proves the truth of the above statement. The "sunrise from the mountain top" was enjoyed only by those directors who refused to be "repressed" by the "depression," and who "buckled on courage" and surmounted the wind, the rain and the stiff grades. It has been a challenging year in many respects, but out of the struggles of the season of 1931 will emerge a better type of camp, a sane and equitable adjustment of income and expense, a clearer understanding of the relation of the organized camp to the home and educational institutions, a stabilization of the camping movement, a finer spirit of professional co-operation, and a recognition of the need and value of a national clearing house for the movement, such as the Camp Directors Association, deserving the loyal support of every member.

Next season will be just what camp directors make it. With "courage the thicker" let us enter the new year of 1932 "determined, hopeful and energetic as we should be." There is blue sky ahead! May your Christmas be full of cheer even if your wallet be empty of shekels.

Technical Aspects of Camp Construction

NORTON WILDE, C. E.

Mr. Wilde is a graduate of Lehigh University Engineering School. His camp experience includes that of camper, counselor, construction worker and consulting engineer. He writes, therefore, out of a rich and varied contact with camps.

THE camping movement, in all its broadness of purpose does not often observe very closely the vehicle which it uses to carry out its objectives, namely, the camp itself. Generally it is assumed that the camp will be there to meet any and all demands on it; or if the buildings and equipment are not adequate they can easily be made so. The Camp itself, therefore, is usually placed in a secondary position. Thus the result is that so many camps have not been able to obtain the true value of their initial expenditures before they become obsolete, nor to expand with a minimum of expense and a maximum increase in improved facilities without the abandonment of older equipment. A camp from the initial inception to the final completion should be planned for its greatest capacity, and with the completed object always in view, and every addition should become part of the desired result, not just an appendage. This applies equally as well to the existing camp which is planning expansion as to a new camp.

AFTER CAMP WHAT?

Paralleling these points is the question of "After Camp What?" as discussed in the October issue of CAMPING. "Ways must be discovered whereby these 6000 deserted villages can be utilized and made productive between seasons," says the article. "It is economically unsound to have this enormous investment remain idle and nonproductive for nine to ten months of the year." This fact is so basically true of most camps but also cannot be avoided in many of them. It would probably be found upon investigation

that many camps could not be used during these nine months, when the weather is not as ideal as in the other two, mainly because that phase of all year usage was not considered when the camp was designed. Nor can many camps be easily and cheaply adapted for winter use by minor changes or additions, because the buildings were not designed for such flexibility of use and the facilities of the camp as a whole were not considered from this viewpoint of all year usage.

Therefore the camp itself, in its relation to the camping movement and in its ability to give the maximum return on the investment in the present and the future, should be analyzed and planned with the following primary factors or points in mind:

The camp as a whole, with its greatest possible capacity, should be considered in the design and location of new buildings and new equipment, or improvements to old buildings.

Factors should be considered which will allow the camp to be used all year around, either in its original state or with previously planned changes. Is the arrangement flexible?

Safety and sanitation should be considered thoroughly.

The camp equipment should be so designed as to reduce depreciation to a minimum.

The natural beauty of the camp should be retained as much as possible since that feature will help sell the camp.

The unsightly features should be concealed or placed where they are the least conspicuous.

The preceding points, as previously stated, apply both to a new camp or to one which contemplates expansion and

improvements. They are the basis on which technical camp problems should be discussed and planned for. Each general point, however, brings forth a number of minor ones which pertain to individual camps alone and which classify that camp as one thoughtfully planned or one just built as a place to take campers for the summer.

Each phase of camp construction such as sanitation, mess halls, sleeping quarters, and sports equipment should be designed as part of the whole camp using these basic points as a criteria on which to plan the details of the individual phase. A great deal has been written and adequately so on all of the different phases of camp construction, mostly making each phase a distinct subject.

In the remainder of this article these phases will be discussed using the primary points as a basis and the best possible camp as the object. No attempt to fully cover any phase will be made, but certain points pertaining to each will be stressed.

THE CAMP SITE AND LOCATION OF BUILDINGS

The camp site, necessarily, must be obtained with the primary factors of sanitation and safety foremost, and flexibility of use, future expansion, and beauty as secondary. The location of the buildings and equipment is governed by the same factors in the same degree of importance. Camps, though, should not become cities, they should be laid out to fit their rugged surroundings and become part of them. They should not be imitations of something else, but rather individual in themselves.

In the heavily wooded camps cleared space is at a premium and should be kept as such. In the open camp the reverse is true. Recently one of the large eastern camps started to expand, the program including the building of a new mess hall and several new cabins. A person experienced in landscaping, but inexperienced with camps as a whole and with their

purpose was called in to locate the new mess hall. He placed it in the only cleared space, which undoubtedly was an ideal location for the hall, but after the building was erected, the clearing was gone and with it many recreational facilities. The cleared space could not be easily replaced and its loss was felt, but the building could have been located somewhere else on the tract where it would have fitted into a more rugged setting.

In another instance of locating a mess hall the kitchen door, with its necessary array of milk and garbage cans was faced on the only road into camp for the sake of convenience. The result was unsightly, especially as it was the first thing one saw as he entered the camp. The campers no doubt got used to it for to them the kitchen is an attractive place, but the parent visitors could not help but notice it as an eyesore. And during the same summer in which the mess hall was built the campers, with very little outside help, built a new road into camp proving how false the initial economy was.

When cabins are located they should be spread out, and when this is done many problems of discipline and management are also solved. Cabins can be blended into the landscape, can add to the beauty rather than take away from it, and then each cabin becomes an individual unit which the campers themselves will take more interest in and tend to improve. A cabin which has a fireplace, or some corner which tends to be the living room, is one which will add a great deal to the social life in the cabin and also make it more livable, rather than just a sleeping quarter.

The location of the greatest possible number of cabins that may be needed, should above many other factors be initially planned on, and thoroughly thought out. Then when the last minute call comes for an additional cabin, and it is put up in a hurry, there will be no regrets as to where it was placed.

SANITARY EQUIPMENT AND DRAINAGE

Sanitation and drainage, more so than any other feature, are distinctly an individual camp problem and its most important one. They directly or indirectly affect every other phase of camp construction and planning. "Nowhere is the line between good and bad or right and wrong drawn more distinctly than in the question of the completeness or inadequacy of the sanitary facilities of a camp." This statement by Mr. William A. Welch in the introduction to *Camp Sanitation* should be a byword in camp planning.

But when the time does come to investigate drainage and sanitary facilities in a camp and to choose the proper type of equipment, a superficial examination is far from adequate. The camp site should be examined at various times during the year, for many factors which affect camp sanitation and which are only obvious at a certain time, may govern the extent of the problem. What may be sufficient drainage in the summer may be inadequate in the spring when the volume of water is at maximum, and then unnecessary damage and depreciation to equipment may result. What appears to be an excellent disposal field for a sewerage system, may contain soil which will not absorb water, or a geological formation which will eventually lead the water to some undesirable point. Thorough planning and investigation are consequently necessary to give a camp the best possible system that will serve adequately for the longest time.

What appears to be the obvious solution to many camp problems in sanitation especially, may not be so when the future of the camp is considered; some flexible arrangement, which eventually may be enlarged upon, or small unit of a completed system may be more advantageously employed than a complete system which will eventually be outgrown.

It is in the sanitary and water supply phases of camp building that so many undesirable features, such as odors, and

poorly designed buildings improperly located, of a camp occur. This need not be so, and should not be so. Perhaps the initial cost of a better type of building to house a washroom or a better sanitary system is greater, but the resulting structure is worth the cost. Especially in this building must all year usage be planned for.

THE DESIGN OF CAMP BUILDINGS

A recently built camp dining hall cost approximately \$10,000, the first unit of a combined dining hall and recreation hall to cost about \$15,000. The building was large, well equipped, but the uses to which the building might be put did not seem to justify the cost. There still was no recreation hall or lodge and the tables and other equipment were always in the way and getting damaged when the dining hall was used as one. Later, the directors of the camp, in the quest for more room, added a large porch which cost approximately \$1,500. When it was completed the need for the second unit of the building disappeared. The porch immediately became the dining hall and the original dining hall became the recreation center.

From this incident we draw the principle upon which all camp buildings should be built, namely, compactness. This does not necessarily mean small buildings, but rather the ones which make the most and the best use of all available space. The possibilities in the use of a porch have already been shown. Provisions for enclosing it can easily and cheaply be made when it is first built, and the work can be done at a later date if found necessary. Future additions to a recreation or a mess hall should be incorporated in the original design so that the building will look complete at all stages and each new section will become part of the whole building without impairing any other part. The designing of a camp kitchen requires the greatest care and forethought. The amount of space should be apportioned on the basis of the number of people who will

use it. That is the cook necessarily does not need a large amount of space if all the facilities he requires are adequate; whereas the entry in which a large number of waiters may be, should necessarily be quite large.

The design of sleeping cabins must necessarily depend on the type of camp. Ventilation and light are essential, but a design of simplicity which will reduce depreciation to a minimum is probably the most essential feature. Provision for easily protecting the building when

it is not in use must also be considered.

Little has been said in the previous discussion on the matter of cost and its effect on any of the phases of construction. It is primary and to a large extent the determining factor in most cases. But if a camp in its initial construction or its improvements, is guided by the primary points, as previously stated, the cost will be a minimum and the final return on the investment a maximum. False economy will be avoided and better and more complete camps will result.

Devout Warblers

They selected the Camp Chapel for a Home

By DOUGLAS K. READING AND
SAMUEL P. HAYES, JR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHORS

This is a remarkable story of how two young counselors secured the home making and parental experience of a pair of black-throated green warblers.

THIS is a story of the mountain coming to Mahomet, with a pair of amateur ornithologists cast as the ambitious prophet, and a family of lovely little black-throated green warblers playing, however incongruously, the rôle of the famous peak.

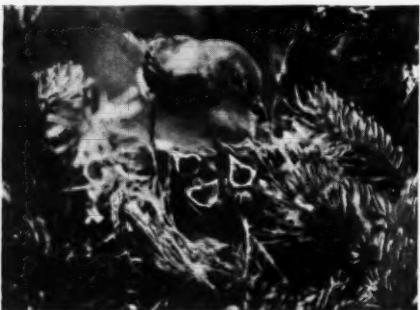
For several seasons we had seen the handsome greens flitting in and out of sight during migrations and had longed to observe them more closely without, however, having to follow them hither and yon as their freakish whims demanded. During the summer months at Camp Becket-in-the-Berkshires, at the height of the nesting season, we had watched them busily scouring the woods, but never had chanced to discover a nest. Authorities told us to look "in coniferous trees from ten to seventy feet from the ground"—and there are a surprisingly large number of such trees in Massachusetts. Moreover, we could find no pictures of the nest in any of our several books.



WHERE THE WARBLERS NESTED

The "Tree of the Thousand Crosses", towering above the chapel benches, was their home

Then last June, on the first Sunday of the camp season our labor was rewarded. A nest with three young warblers was located in what is known as the Tree of the Thousand Crosses.



THE FEMALE REVEALED MORE SOLICITUDE
She came to the nest more often than the male,
brought heavier loads and did most of the feeding
of her progeny

That afternoon found one of us on a tall ladder four feet away from the nest with a roll-film Zeiss aimed directly at it but two feet above it. It found the other of us on a stepladder with his head about a foot below the fragile, soft-lined cup. Both of us were peering and clicking the camera while the faithful female still fed her precious youngsters as unconcernedly as though she were miles away from possible enemies. The male was less easily convinced as to the safety of the situation but, after a few false starts, finally braved that queer black fungus and those big slow animals with the restless eyes, and went back to his hard work.

As we watched, we remarked constantly upon the superior solicitude of the female. She returned twice as often as the male, came more directly, and invariably brought a heavier load. Infrequently, both parents arrived at the nest together and it was interesting to observe that on some of these occasions, the male passed his catch to the female to feed the young birds. We wondered if he felt that mother knows best which youngster was due for the next meal.

Our observations, at such close range, revealed to us as never before the tremendous value of these tiny birds as insect destroyers. Mayflies, green caterpillars, small Noctuid moths, spiders, ichneumon flies, crane flies and many smaller Diptera made up their diet—and there did not seem to be enough insect life in the world to satisfy them.

The shadows were long that afternoon when we left them, and the next day found us back. Two days later, however, violent thunderstorms swept the region and on Wednesday morning we found one nestling dead on the ground, apparently washed out of the frail and overcrowded nest above. We had brought along our "Filmo 70," though we had serious doubts as to the reaction of the birds to its constant whirr. They soon put our fears to rest, however, and proved to be actors unsurpassed. They fed the clamoring youngsters even when the camera was within a foot of the nest, and permitted us to take several hundred feet of their intimate home life to be shown later to the three hundred campers and visitors who now knew of this unusual nesting site.

While engaged in recording their domestic affairs, we noticed an inquisitive chestnut-sided warbler nearby, displaying a good deal of interest in the proceedings. Suddenly, the male blackthroat—ably seconded by his mate—assailed the feathered spectator and in a whirlwind display of aerial fireworks, persuaded him to keep his proper distance. They seemed to intimate that admittance to their "lot" was by card only. A brilliant male Blackburnian warbler met the same fate a little later, while he was peacefully hunting insects in the big spruce. And about an hour afterwards, a red-eyed vireo changed his intended route at the first warning note and promptly withdrew. Curiously enough, a small family of chickadees, travelling slowly through the spruce, were totally disregarded. One young chickadee, evidently of this year's brood, sat calmly on a branch of the spruce and let

us turn the camera on him for five minutes, without moving a foot. And we were only about four feet away. Perhaps some birds enjoy being filmed.

Saturday morning, when we climbed to the nest and lifted the spruce twigs that hid it from above, we found the three fledglings all well-feathered, with small white bars beginning to appear on each wing. But now their disregard of us seemed to have vanished completely, for all three clambered over the edge and set sail for the bumpy ground below as soon as we came close. After several ineffectual attempts to replace them and keep them at home, we suddenly were struck with the thought that the parents might be induced to feed the young in our hands. The feat turned out to be rather more difficult than we had supposed, however, and with the little fellows all objecting strenuously and beginning to exhibit minds of their own, with mosquitoes and "punkies" swarming down on us, and with two cameras ready for simultaneous action, we had our hands full. Finally, the female arrived with a load of choice morsels. She went directly to the nest, but, finding that deserted, at last answered the insistent cheeping below by darting down and alighting boldly on the hands that enclosed her progeny, feeding them in the usual way. After that meal, they accepted their strange position with more complaisance, and made it possible for us to take both movies and stills of the touching scenes enacted upon that impromptu stage. The female came constantly and without hesitation, though the male could not be persuaded to do so. It was too much to expect of him!

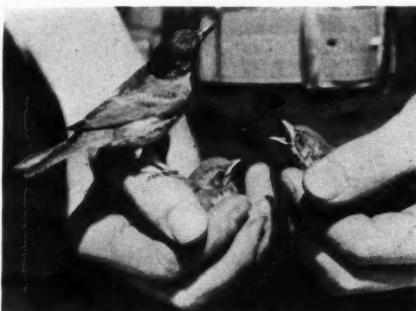
Because of their restless moving about, these youngsters happened to be in a different position each time their mother arrived. And she, trying, as we supposed, to treat each one impartially, fed from a different side each time. In this way, one glutton was fed four times in succession, while his companions went without, though not without noting their exceptions.

In the nest they had been so tightly packed together that they had not been able to change their positions much, and this circumstance suggested to us that perhaps they had been fed by position only, and that the parents had been unable to differentiate between them as individual creatures.

Although we succeeded in replacing all the fledglings in the nest before we left them, we found the eldest forty feet up in a tall pine some fifty yards from home late that afternoon. The others were still in the nest at that time, but a storm raged during that night and in the morning the youngest of the family lay dead. Another day, and the last one had bravely set sail across the chapel on rapidly strengthening wings.

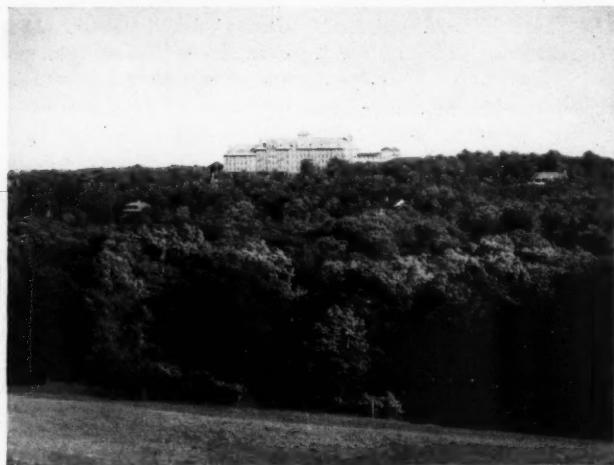
While this family grew to maturity in its short sojourn in the spruce, it lost two of its original four babies. We felt it a large proportion to meet such an early death, and we wondered if it might not be the exception. Certainly, in its breeding range, this species is one of the commonest. The whole life led by these birds was, however, unusual. While their ordinary mode of existence is unobtrusive, since, like all wood warblers, they frequent sequestered woods, these all unwittingly chose a chapel for a home, and found in-

Please turn to page 21



THE MOTHER FEEDS FROM THE HAND

Curiously enough, she seemed to get her children mixed and gave one much more than the rest



THE INN AT BUCK HILL FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA

National Meeting *In the Heart of the Poconos*

GREAT GET-TOGETHER FOR ALL CAMP DIRECTORS—MARCH 3, 4, 5, 6, 1932

ALL roads will lead to The Inn at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, on March 3rd when members of the Camp Directors' Association and others who are interested in the Camping Movement will gather from all parts of the country, for three days to discuss the *Future of Organized Camping*. The Inn is delightfully situated in the mountains, free from distractions and just ideal for the holding of a convention. Its spacious lounges, great fireplaces, comfortable rooms, delicious meals, auditorium and areas for the big Commercial Exhibit will contribute much to the success of the meeting.

The committees, national and sectional, are working hard perfecting arrangements. The Transportation Committee Chairman, Arnold M. Lehman, has secured convention rates from the Trunk Line Association, Central Passenger Associa-

tion, New England Passenger Association, South-eastern, Western and Trans-Continental Passenger Association, and the Eastern Canadian Passenger Association. Other Passenger Associations are expected to be added to this list. The limit of time has been extended to thirty days and it is hoped that stop-over privileges at all points will be secured. It will be necessary to sell one hundred convention certificates to secure the special rate. The committee urges members to ask for convention certificates when purchasing railroad tickets.

Through the courtesy of the Standard Oil Company, a route map, individually traced, will be sent to members, showing the best route to take by those who plan to motor to Buck Hill Falls. The committee will send out a detailed information circular early in January.

An outstanding feature of the Convention will be the Exhibits. The Commercial Exhibit will be unusually attractive with its decorations of ground pine. Many of the leading business firms and manufacturers have engaged space. Opportunity for personal interviews with representatives of leading firms will be arranged by the Committee, which will be appreciated by the directors.

The Exhibit of the Sections promises to be the best ever held. Committees of the sections are busy arranging their exhibit in the most attractive manner, and will include printed matter, photographs, etc., classified as follows:—Foods, Sites and Buildings, Administration and Publicity, Water Front and Camp Safety, Arts and Crafts, Achievement Recognition, Enrollment and Parent Cooperation, Section Programs. The exhibit will be mounted on cardboard posters, 22" x 28" and displayed in such a manner as to be conveniently viewed and studied.

The program is nearing completion and will be the most compelling, informative, inspiring and thought provoking, ever presented at a national meeting. Leading

educators, business men and others of national reputation are being secured for participation in the Open Forums and Seminars. The printed program will be sent out early in January.

Frequently the statement has been made that so little time has been allowed for acquaintance and fellowship, but at the Buck Hill Falls Meeting, Thursday night will be devoted to sociability and a committee under the chairmanship of Laura I. Mattoon, is planning a novel program of music, group dancing, introduction stunts and refreshments that cannot fail but accomplish its purpose.

Information received at the national office indicates a large attendance from all sections of the country. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in New York, November 12th, it was voted to extend the privileges of the convention to all directors of organizational and private camps. The importance of the convention theme and its application to all types of camps, makes this gathering of more than ordinary interest. There will be a registration fee of \$1.00 to all who attend.

Camp Bookkeeping

By LESLIE W. LYON, *Director, Minne-Wonka Lodge, Three Lakes, Wis.*

MOST CAMP directors consider the bookkeeping necessary to the operation of the business end of the enterprise as an almost unmixed evil. And yet, if the camp is to continue and remain solvent, there must be some adequate records kept to help in the financial control as a business venture. Possibly some organization camps may be able to repeatedly come out "in the red" and continue to operate, but not so with private camps, unless they are considered by the director as his pet philanthropy. Furthermore, since we have the annual night-mare of

the income tax reports we may as well so arrange things as to make the construction of these reports as painless as possible.

Now then, I believe we have developed the essential aims of a satisfactory camp bookkeeping system, viz:—

1. It must show the condition of the business clearly, and in sufficient detail to act as a guide in budgetary control.
2. It must conform to income tax classifications.

3. It must be as simple as possible, since the director himself must frequently handle the system during the inactive months.

It would seem as though these essentials should be self evident, but since the problems of the camp director are rather unique, and since he frequently is irritated at the necessity of any consideration of business detail, we find all sorts of make-shift methods being used, some adopted bodily from the elaborate budget control systems of large mercantile concerns, thus violating essential No. 3, and some much too simple and sketchy to satisfy essential No. 1 or No. 2.

Without further argument then, and without at any time assuming any special knowledge of accounting methods, may I suggest what seems to be a satisfactory solution of the problem, evolved, it must be admitted, with only the most meager insight into the intricacies of modern accounting, but albeit with a very pragmatic sense of the necessities of the occasion. Perhaps some added assurance may be given to the reader if it be known that one of the chief accountants of the Federal Income Tax Bureau remarked, after examining a set of camp books kept as will be described, "If all businesses made it a point to keep as clear and simple accounts as these the work of the Income Tax Auditors would be easy."

I shall be specific in the layout of the system. Standard double entry methods are used. The books of entry are as follows:—

1. Cash journal and check register.
2. Petty cash journal.
3. Patrons ledger, consisting of duplicate statements.
4. Expense ledger, containing all expense and income accounts.
5. General ledger, containing all balance sheet accounts.
6. Accounts payable ledger for distribution of miscellaneous expense.
7. Spending accounts of campers and staff.

Books 1, 2, 4 and 6 are combined in a standard loose leaf ledger binder taking sheets $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 11\frac{1}{8}''$. No. 5, the general ledger, is included in another similar binder. No. 3 is a special binder for sheets of statement size, while No. 7 is kept on 3×5 ledger-ruled cards. All entry forms are stock items with the exception of patrons' statement forms which are specially printed.

Since 90% of a camp's transactions is handled through a checking account, it follows that the cash journal includes this proportion of the original entries of camp business. The form used is standard two column journal paper, debits on left hand pages and credits on right hand pages, the extra column on either page being used for distribution of occasional checks which have to be entered to more than one account. For small amounts of cash received or disbursed directly we have the Petty Cash Book. And for cross charges resulting from transactions which do not involve cash or check, a stock "credit slip" is used for original memorandum of entry.

The expense and income accounts are found in book No. 4 using regular ledger paper, and are so grouped as to make the regular federal income tax categories easy to calculate. The expense accounts, for example, might be as follows:—

I. Cost of Feeding Campers:—

1. Food for Campers.
2. Kitchen and Dining Room Help.

II. Counsellor Expense (Salaries and Food).

III. Operating Overhead:—

1. Automobiles and Trucks.
2. Camp Activities (subdivided as desired).
3. Fuel and Light.
4. General Operation.
5. Laundry.
6. Medical Expense (supplies and services).
7. Motor Boats.

IV. Property Expenses:—

1. Caretaker.
2. Depreciation (*a.* Buildings; *b.* Equipment).

3. Insurance.
4. Interest.
5. Legal Expense.
6. Repairs and Upkeep.
7. Taxes.

V. Administrative and General Expense:—

1. Advertising.
2. Commissions.
3. Office Supplies.
4. Professional fees.
5. Scholarships.
6. Stamps.
7. Stenographer and Bookkeeper.
8. Telegrams and Telephone.
9. Travel Expense.

VI. Directors' Salaries:—

I believe that the above list of expense accounts will be found adequate for most camps, and they are sufficient for making out accurate and detailed income tax reports. The income account may be subdivided into operating and non-operating, and these still further subdivided if desired.

Now for the General Ledger. Here we will want those permanent accounts which find a place on the balance sheet of assets and liabilities. First there will be a Capital Assets account which must be rather completely detailed if it is really to accomplish its purpose. A subdivision into Land, Buildings and Equipment will be necessary and these major divisions will subdivide as follows: Under Buildings there should be a separate account for each permanent building, and under Equipment an account should be kept for each special classification such as Administrative, Athletic, Boats and Canoes, General Furnishings, Auto Trucks, etc. And after the Capital Assets accounts should come the Depreciation Reserve accounts. These should have exactly the same divisions and subdivisions as are found in the assets accounts, in other words, for each building account under capital assets there should be a corresponding account for the depreciation reserve on that building. Each asset account should be depreciated a definite percentage yearly and this amount is a credit to the corresponding deprecia-

tion *reserve* account and a debit to the depreciation *expense* account for that year. All *replacements* to buildings or equipment are charged to the proper depreciation reserve account. Any director who does not keep his depreciation reserve accounts up to date annually is merely fooling himself, and his balance sheet does not show the actual condition of his investment. For a detailed discussion of the problems of depreciation as well as other accounting problems may I refer the reader to "Accounting Theory and Practice" by Roy B. Kester, Ph.D., Volume I, published by The Ronald Press Co. of New York.

Other accounts in the General Ledger are Deferred Charges, Mortgages, Capital Stock (if the camp is incorporated), Accrued Expense, and Surplus Account.

Since the final closing of the books for the year and the making out of various reports frequently devolves on the director, it is essential that these operations be facilitated as much as possible. Every director should understand the construction of a columnar "work sheet" as a preparation for closing the books. If this work sheet is properly made it makes possible at once:

1. The final trial balance;
2. The statement of income and expense;
3. The yearly balance sheet;
4. The availability of all data for income tax reports;
5. The data for closing the books for the year;
6. The post-closing trial balance.

The work sheet or summary sheet is thus a most valuable device for presenting in compact and easily understandable form all the important data of the year's financial operation. It also forms a basis for the new budget.

The Accounts Payable ledger contains an account for every person on the payroll and also accounts with firms from which the camp makes regular purchases throughout the season. Distribution is

made from these accounts to the proper expense accounts.

For spending accounts each camper and staff member has an individual ledger-ruled card and is furnished with a camp check book. Purchases at the camp store are paid by these checks and these checks are filed in a check file and entered weekly on the ledger card exactly as would be done in a bank. At the end of the season all checks are mailed to parents of campers, and any unused balances are paid to the campers.

In conclusion, I must confess that I have found it difficult in the space allotted to this article to make clear many of the problems of accounting which puzzle the camp director. It has been difficult to present what seem to be the essentials without falling into the mire of confusing detail. I trust, however, that the material here set forth will be of some assistance to those directors who have been struggling with the same problems that confront us all.

Public Liability and Workmen's Compensation Insurance for Summer Camps

By C. WALTON JOHNSON, *Director, Camp Sequoyah*

INSURANCE to cover accidents to both campers and employees in summer camps is beginning to claim the attention of camp directors throughout the country. Summer camps in the past have been slow to carry either Public Liability or Workmen's Compensation Insurance, possibly because of the infrequency of serious accidents, and the fact that camp patrons are usually too kindly disposed toward a camp to bring suit in the case of an accident, even when the camp is liable.

Accidents are unavoidable and actually occur in the best managed camps, small and large. Frequently when the camp management is not morally responsible, yet it is technically responsible, and could be held liable in a suit.

If an accident happens and a camper is seriously hurt, the medical and hospital expense, incident to the treatment of the injury, must be paid by some one. If the cause of such an accident can be traced to faulty equipment, lack of equipment and safety devices, carelessness intentional or unintentional, on the part of the camp management, or to an act on the

part of an employee or an agent of the camp, the camp is at least technically responsible for the accident. Frequently camp patrons have met all the expense of such accidents because of their friendly interest in the camp. Public Liability Insurance would take care of the expense of such accidents at a cost to the camp, in most instances, of an amount less than the medical, surgical and hospital expenses for the care of the injured person. The summer camp evidently has an obligation to furnish such protection to its patrons. Even loyal patrons expect such protection.

No director, regardless of how friendly his patron may be, can be assured of not having suit brought to recover damages in the case of an accident. Such a suit would not only result in undesirable publicity, but would be an expense but few camps could survive.

Accidents to both campers and employees are sufficiently frequent to warrant a serious consideration by every camp director of both Public Liability and Workmen's Compensation Insurance. The

expense of an accident requiring X-Ray, a surgeon, a hospital for only a few days will exceed the total premium on a Public Liability Insurance policy, furnishing protection for a camp of one hundred. In one camp last summer a fractured arm cost \$78.80 which was in excess of the premium on a Public Liability Policy, carried by that camp for the protection of the entire camp. All expenses connected with this fracture, amounting to \$78.80, were paid by the insurance company. Even this, however, did not include the personal expense the parents were put to, to say nothing of their anxiety, suspense and inconvenience.

In North Carolina "The North Carolina Workmen's Compensation Act" requires all employers of labor, where more than five persons are employed, to pay an injured employee compensation during the period of his illness, not exceeding four hundred weeks, and also to furnish and pay for the necessary medical, surgical and hospital care of the injured em-

ployee, not exceeding ten weeks from the date of the injury. Under this Compensation Act the liability of the employer in the case of the death of an employee, resulting from an accident while employed, is \$6,000.00.

In one camp last summer a counselor (an employee) was thrown from a horse and received a serious injury to his back. The expense of X-Ray, surgeon and hospital amounted to \$68.20. The Workmen's Compensation Insurance policy carried by that camp covered this accident and paid the counselor \$50.50 toward his medical expenses in addition to compensation for the time exceeding seven days which he was away from his work.

Any camp is assuming a serious risk by not carrying accident insurance, both for its own protection and for the protection of its campers and employees.

NOTE.—Additional information upon the subject of insurance will be found in the June, 1930 issue of CAMPING.

Impressions of Camps Visited During the Summer of 1931

By CHARLES E. HENDRY

The author is a teacher in the Chicago Y. M. C. A. College, the co-author of *Camping and Character* and one of the editorial staff of the CAMPING Magazine. Mr. Hendry has had years of experience in camping. His observation and experience will be read with interest by all camp directors.

DURING the summer of 1931 it was my good fortune to be related to Camp Charlevoix, directed by Lewis C. Reimann of Ann Arbor. Located as the camp is in northern Michigan the experience introduced me to a section of country remarkably adapted to organized camping. I was able to visit three other boys' camps in the vicinity of Charlevoix and later motored into Ontario to revisit Ahmek and Red Gods in Algonquin Park.

Six distinct impressions persist in my

thinking as I recall these very pleasant contacts. Each reflects the emergence of greater vitality within the camping movement.

First—A ruggedness characterized the buildings and surroundings. Although some camps were more remote and geographically isolated, each one bore the marks of rustic qualities. The anaemic formality and appointment of the typical resort was absent. An atmosphere of pioneering was preserved. To me this is a

fundamental principle of camp architecture.

Second—The physical plants and equipment revealed striking individuality. Everywhere the soul of the creative artist was in evidence. If there was one principle observed it was that of unconformity. Each camp was a fresh aesthetic experience. In one reforestation was noteworthy, in another the log cabin construction, in another a marvellous look-out tower built high on a wooded hill overlooking a dozen lakes. Trophies and relics of pioneer days decorated the main lodge at one camp, oil paintings at another camp and Indian relics and art at a third camp. Summer camps seem to be appropriating, each in its own manner, the best resources of the arts.

Third—Judging from the interviews I had with parents at one camp and with the directors of the five camps visited, there seems to be a growing recognition on the part of parents of the character education function of the summer camp. This is particularly evident in the kinds of questions that are asked. Both parents and camp directors increasingly are looking upon character education as a highly specialized and scientific, as opposed to a vague and sentimental, professional undertaking. To me this augurs well for the future of camping, inasmuch as the quality of our work can never hope to reach much further than the intelligent understandings of our clientele.

Fourth—New vitality and meaning in conception and development of program experiences characterized most of the camps visited. Larger place was given to camper initiative and participation. Activities seemed to grow more out of the life together, than the pet ideas or the standardized programs of the leaders. A premium seemed to be placed on creativity as contrasted with conformity. The dominant note suggested adventure in new experiences rather than the dull repetition of the things done last season. At one camp a full sized sail boat was being constructed, at another camp na-

ture lore appreciation was being approached in a vital manner, at another camp considerable exploration of local surroundings and history occurred, at still another camp (where incidentally over 300 canoe trips were conducted during the summer) creative arts and dramatics made a conspicuous impression.

Fifth—One of the most marked emphasis observed in visiting the majority of the camps was the enlarged function and importance attributed to that specialized aspect of camp education which many have come to speak of as behavior guidance or mental hygiene. In four of the six camps some one person on the staff, usually a college trained person, was responsible for the individual adjustment of each camper. More adequate personal records are coming into use. The questions asked on application blanks and supplementary reports stress highly significant aspects of personality adjustment. Camp directors invariably spoke of their "personnel department" or their "psychological department" as an indispensable asset in the total organization. Parents re-enforced this conviction. Counselors when questioned frequently referred to this phase of their work as a real educational experience.

Sixth—In some respects this final observation is the most significant because it lies at the very foundation of the total task: leadership seemed of a higher grade. In one camp, a distinct gain over the previous year was noted in the final evaluation of leaders. The percentage of inferior counselors was radically reduced. This was also true at another camp visited. Four of the camps visited had been related to the Co-operative Study of Camp Counselors reported in the October issue of *The Camping Magazine*. This may indicate a particular sensitiveness to the personnel problem on their part. At any rate it can be confidently stated that a clear advance in the quality of counselors is being made. The studies in this field may be regarded as stimulating this improvement.

The Camping Magazine

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Editorial Comment

Christmas is here!

*Merry Old Christmas,
Gift-bearing, heart-touching, joy-
bringing Christmas!*

*Day of grand memories, king of the
year.*

★ ★ ★

DUES for 1932 are now payable. Remit to your sectional Secretary-Treasurer instead of the national office as heretofore. The Certificate of Membership and ticket for 1932 will be mailed to you upon receipt of allocated dues from your Section Treasurer.

★ ★ ★

The new Certificate of Membership has received much favorable comment. It is dignified in appearance, printed on vellum paper in dark green ink and contains space for six yearly seals. This certificate is a recognition of your association with a group of men and women who believe in the better type of organized camps. Have it framed and displayed where parents and campers may see it.

★ ★ ★

Camp management is stressed in this number believing that now is the time for directors to check up on business methods and ascertain where there is waste and weak spots. Directors should be good business managers as well as progressive educators.

★ ★ ★

The cut used on the cover page of the November CAMPING was kindly loaned by Leslie W. Lyon, Director of Minne-Wonka Lodge, to whom we are also indebted for the practical article on "Camp Book-keeping" which appears on page 11 of this issue of the magazine.

★ ★ ★

"On to Buck Hill Falls"—March 3, 4,
5, 6, 1932.

Planning Your Camp Catalog

By ROBERT W. WILLIAMSON

This article was written by Mr. Williamson at the request of the editor, believing that camp directors would appreciate suggestions from a man who is a practical printer and also a former camper. Before deciding upon the layout and content of your camp catalogue, write to the Camping Magazine, Service Department, regarding your problems. Suggestions will be offered members of the C.D.A. without cost or obligations.

THE planning, almost without exception, determines whether or not a catalog will fulfill its purpose and justify its production. Planning as discussed in this article covers several phases, not commonly thought of in that connection. There are comments on the various factors of planning as related to camp catalogs with particular reference to their practical and economical order of execution.

Every element of planning should be taken care of before a finger is lifted toward the mechanical production of a catalog. By mechanical production is meant the making of cuts, setting of type, printing, binding, etc. requiring from the director only a final checking of copy. Strict observance of this one principle will repay any director many times over in the saving of time, money, and elimination of annoying delay and ultimate dissatisfaction.

The first element of planning should be to definitely determine what a director expects to accomplish with a catalog. Enrollment is usually foremost in a director's mind. How is the desired enrollment to be obtained? In this campaign what part will the catalog play? Will it fit in the scheme harmoniously? Will it strengthen and complement the appeal without presenting irrelevant or distracting material? Is the catalog to serve as a camp year book? Is it to serve as a greeting to, and contact with the camp alumni? Is it intended to create group consciousness among campers and alumni? Should it enlist alumni aid in securing and selecting campers?

When the aim and objects of the catalog have been decided, the next problem is to present them in such a fashion that they will be achieved. This is essentially a sales function, in which the various elements, details, and presentation are carefully viewed from the so-called sales point of view. It includes the determination of many mechanical details which will be mentioned later on.

After passing through the general sales department, so to speak, the nebulous catalog receives the scrutiny of, and is subject to the criticism of what we might call the art department. Good sales psychology, persuasive copy, impelling pictures, smart layout, clever designing, painstaking craftsmanship will be ineffective if when combined they do not give a balanced, consistent and pleasing effect.

After receiving the approval of the art department the catalog which is now beginning to assume concrete form must be passed on for mechanical feasibility. Without being stereotyped a catalog to be economical should correspond reasonably well to standard machine and material sizes. The limitations and requirements of various methods of reproduction should also be taken into consideration.

At this stage comes a phase which rarely receives the proper treatment and care. It is checking the cost of the projected work with the amount available in the budget for the catalog. The exact appearance and cost can now be ascertained. There is no reason for the director to be disappointed when the catalog is delivered

or to be accosted with unexpected additional expense or provoking "extras".

The most satisfactory way to take care of the adjustment of cost to the budget is to work with a trustworthy printer who has been made familiar with the progress thus far and can give an exact quotation on the catalog as planned.

"Getting several estimates on the catalog" is almost invariably unsatisfactory for one of two reasons. One is that the printers aren't given the entire picture and each supplies the missing detail as he interprets it with resultant "estimates" varying as the day from the night. The second is that the director spends so much of his own time to make sure that each printer has a fair understanding of the project that he is in no way repaid by any difference in cost for the time expended.

Operating according to the outlined procedure the catalog is now ready for mechanical production and the only attention required from the director should be the final reading of proof and checking against the original copy with particular reference to spelling of names and features that would be unfamiliar to an experienced proofreader.

It may be helpful to give a list of specific factors—purposely omitted in outlining the general procedure—that a director might check through before he decides his planning is done and the catalog ready for mechanical production.

1. Noting whether copy can be fitted to layout or whether the reverse is true.
2. Securing of photographs suitable for catalog.
3. Page and cover size.
4. Inside and cover stock.
5. Cover design.
6. Page layout:—
 - a. Margins.
 - b. Column arrangement.
 - c. Placing of pictures.
 - d. Use of color.

7. Treatment of photographs — featured, complementary to copy,— with or without line, bleed off?
8. Type faces to be used.
9. Envelopes—nature, color, printing.
10. Copy—logical development along lines of interview—guiding readers, train of thought without obviously forcing it.
11. Incorporation of ideas:—
 - a. From past years developments, interviews and experience.
12. Distribution—campers, alumni, parents, prospects, enquiries,—having enough with no great waste.
13. Timing—delivery when wanted without hurrying any phase of work to the detriment of the finished catalog.



The "Management" of Nature Counselors in Camp

One way to consider this fundamental problem is to glance over the correspondence of Camp Directors who are seeking Nature Counselors. Their letters have so much in common that one can almost predict the contents.

They usually start as follows: "We have never had successful nature study and wonder if you can suggest the right kind of leader." One director goes on to say that she wishes to reserve the right to drop the candidate at the end of two weeks if said leader "does not make good." It is needless to add that this prospective leader started the season with "fear and trembling." You might expect such a careful director to be most cooperative but this is the announcement that the director made at breakfast time. "Cap'n Nickerson will take those who

prefer to sail down the Sound and will leave the wharf at nine o'clock; Miss Jones plans baseball, and if there are any left who would like to go out with the "Rug Lady" they may meet her on the front porch."

Later in the week the nature counselor obtained permission to clean out and enlarge the opening under the front porch, to make room for a Nature Museum. The camp "Handy-man" came along and saw that it would be just the place to store lumber. The struggling Nature Counselor lost her space for a museum. The old adage, "as is the teacher so is the school" might just as well be "as is the director so is the camp."

Fortunately most Camp Directors are not of the kind just mentioned. They are co-workers with the Nature Counselor, seeking the same ends. They no longer think of the Nature Counselor as an academic Jack Horner. In applying for a Nature Counselor the Director usually makes it clear that they want a leader first and a scholar second. "Send me

someone who can take the children on exploring trips and give them adventure," or "I want a nature leader who knows progressive educational method, who has attractive personality, and who knows nature." Those Camp Directors are right but it is a large order, and unfortunately it will be a long time before the supply will equal the demand.

But let us read the Camp Director's letter a little farther. In the next paragraph it says "We have made it a policy not to pay any money to our first year counselors" or "We would like a person of some training for the work but have no funds" or perhaps it is the other extreme, "I'll pay any amount if I can get someone who can really put Nature Study across." There is inconsistency in the requirements and the salary. It is the policy of Nature Guide School to send out its students for the month of August for expenses so that they may get experience with the proviso that if they make good that they be given a fair salary for the following season. It would appear that trained Nature Counselors should receive a salary commensurate with other counselors. They do in most camps.

It is also true that some Nature Counselors are sacrificed on the wheels of organization. Any Director must be aware that athletics is the most popular activity for campers of high school age. Our social fabric has brought this about over a period of years. If nature recreation had received the same expenditure, the same coaching, and an equal applause it would be just as difficult to get high school students to throw a bladder full of air at an iron hoop day in and day out. I do not believe that this is a prejudiced remark

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for I have coached basketball teams for five years and still get a lot of enjoyment out of the sport. If this premise is true it is unfair to schedule Nature Study and a basketball game at the same time and ask the campers to take their choice. Again, if the whole camp program is on a system of points and awards it is too much of a handicap to expect nature to win a place without its honors and silver cups. However, the practice of awarding medals for accomplishments in nature has no justification. Getting any fun out of regimented nature study is akin to asking a hen to sit on boiled eggs.

And in passing it should be added that a million dollar museum, a stereopticon lantern with an opaque projector, a radio, a mountain brook teeming with life, or the most luxuriant meadow in the world does not make a nature program. Neither does laboratory drudgery. What we need is leaders. They have to create a new job in a new field, and put a premium on training. Trained Directors can get on better with trained counselors who in turn can get along better with trained campers. There is the demand and the opportunity for better trained camp leaders. All must distinguish between that which is essential and that which is non-essential. Such, I take it, is the object of the Camp Directors Association. In co-operation the Directors are seeking the methods of the psychologist, the scientist, the purchasing agent, and the human engineer. The knowledge which characterizes the camp age of pure and applied outdoor living constitutes a reservoir without limit, but such a reservoir is valueless to the Director who is not constantly training himself to use it.

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ALBERT WINSLOW COMPANY
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Continued from page 9

stead of quietude a constant exposure to prying eyes and clicking cameras. Rather exciting memories will these youngster warblers have of their childhood in the spruce in the Chapel-by-the-Lake! We doubt, however, that their recollections of us will be as pleasant or as deep-rooted as ours of them.

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*Counselors Column
by One of 'Em*

A Counselor's Code of Ethics

Set up by Elizabeth Rait in the Camp Leadership Course given at Mills College

COOPERATE

1. Be Loyal to the Director and to the Rules of Camp.
 - (a) Learn what your conduct is to be in camp and obey the rules.
Ex. Do not leave camp without permission.
Do not have packages of sweets from home.
 - (b) Support the policies of the director for her camp.
 - (c) Understand what the director desires accomplished in your project, knowing absolutely what your job is to be —then fulfill it.

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Natural

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- (d) Carry through the camp program, do not resign unexpectedly without a reason which is imperative.
- (e) Be willing to participate in the camp program of daily activities.
- (f) Be willing to work with and aid other counselors.

CHARACTER

2. Live Truly in Relationship with the Children in Camp.
 - (a) Be a good example to the girls in every way.
 - (b) Do not show favoritism.
 - (c) Work with the girls, be a good mixer.

FAIRNESS

3. Deal Openly with Other Directors and Camps.
 - (a) If seeking another position, let your director know it.
 - (b) Do not sell ideas from your former camp but be willing to give information and advice.
 - (c) Do not criticize a camp or director unfairly.
 - (d) When changing camps, do not take campers with you.
 - (e) Do not speak unfairly of other counselors in hopes of getting yourself or a friend the position.

HONESTY

4. Be Frank and Honest with Parents and Other People.
 - (a) Do not misrepresent your camp.
 - (b) Do not urge parents to send children to camp under false pretenses.
 - (c) Do not exaggerate good points.
 - (d) Do not "run down" a camp—it may be a personal opinion only.
 - (e) Do not, on the other hand, encourage camps whose policies and standards are not acceptable.
5. Uphold the Principles and Standards of the National Camp Directors Association.

M. E. PETERSON

Specializing in
CAMP INSURANCE

References: Dr. J. P. Sprague, Camp Minocqua; Mr. Robert Snaddon, Camp Osoba, and others.

Address: **M. E. PETERSON**
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Education and the Camp

By PROFESSOR JAY B. NASH, New York University

The following interesting paragraphs from the address given by Dr. Nash at the meeting of the New York Section held Thursday, November 12th in New York City are presented to our readers as representing the modern thought about education and its application to organized camping.

EDUCATION is in a maze. There must be some Torch Bearers who will move out and do some brave things in education. Camp Directors will be in this group.

Education in new terms is the product of making changes in children. You cannot enforce education, it must be an organization of activities, the setting up of a situation in which the child can act. A child is a dynamic organism. He is going to act, nobody can stop him. The *reward* is in the activity and not in the winning of points, medals and emblems.

Boys and girls come to camp because they want to come, going to school is compulsory. Here is the *great* opportunity of directors and counselors. Education is experience. Rewards and awards are simply teasers and help to short circuit education. Get your campers to understand that joy comes from success. It is joy resulting from achievement. Posture for instance, is an attitude. Joy comes from accomplishment. The making of a ring gives joy. There must be abundance of opportunity for creative work, from the doing of which, will come joy.

Can America be trusted with leisure. No nation that acquired leisure has lived. Leisure, unless directed and purposely employed, becomes debauchery as history clearly reveals. We are a group of people who cannot be trusted with leisure. Each man has 15 slaves to work for him—motor cars, telephone, radio, etc. making possible a leisure we have not yet learned how to use. Many people have never experienced creating and they have never learned to

accomplish. Applied leisure must become a reality.

Education must be natural. A child learns by imitation. They hear good music, encourage them to imitate it. They engage in mass action, such as games, from which they learn social cooperation. They see trees, and flowers, hear birds and storms, and hear the swish of water on the lake. All these voices and the environment of nature have a tremendous educational value.

Activity formulated in camp must have the challenge of struggle. It must be difficult. It must challenge the child. They love struggle. When the millionaire ceases to struggle, he dies. When we cease to struggle, we die. Put the challenges high. Action must be progressive. Leadership must bring children up to the point where they will be challenged to success. For instance, in archery, they should be challenged to the making of the bow and arrow, if they are to enjoy success. Encourage them to finish a job. There should be no unfinished jobs in camps.

Strive for social improvement. The adjustment of boys and girls with others, is a real struggle. To learn to live comfortably with other people, is frequently the challenge of struggle.

The basis for leisure, should be the challenge of the out-of-doors, working together, studying together, the challenge of making things. You are in the firing line of education. The price of civilization is the development of a hobby. A Counselor once said at a Camp Conference, that "we can do more for our children by doing less".

News of the Sections

Pacific Coast

George S. Chessum has resigned the Secretaryship of the Section and Louis Blumenthal, 68 Post Street, San Francisco, California, has taken his place.

The annual conference will be held at Asilomar, California, March 10, 11, 12, 13, 1932.

Pennsylvania

The largest attendance in several years at the meeting of the section held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Friday, November the 13th, greeted National Vice President, Richard Victor, Jr., and National Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. Gibson. A dinner preceded the meeting. President Walter C. Crouch was in the chair and business was practically suspended in order that sufficient time could be given for the presentation of the program of the coming national meeting and Commercial Exhibit, March 3, 4, 5, 6, 1932, at The Inn at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, by Mr. Victor and an informal talk on "Trends in Camping" given by Secretary Gibson. It was an enthusiastic gathering and a 100% attendance at the national meeting urged by the President was heartily responded to by those who were present. Cooperating committees on Exhibit, Attendance and Publicity for the national meeting were appointed.

Southern Appalachian

The annual meeting will be held February 26th and 27th at Asheville, North Carolina. An excellent program is being planned and the attendance promises to be a record breaker.

The Section is preparing an exhibit for the national meeting. A number of members are planning to attend.

New England

An outstanding feature of the October 29th meeting was the address Samuel W. Hartwell, Director of the Worcester Child Guidance Clinic and author of "55 Bad Boys."

New York

The meeting held Thursday, November 12th, in New York City was an event long to be remembered by the hundred and more men and women who attended because of the address given by Professor Jay B. Nash of the New York University on "Education and Summer Camps." The meeting was preceded by a dinner at which the following national officers were introduced by the President, Wallace Greene Arnold, who is also the national Membership Chairman; President Frank S. Hackett, Vice-President Richard Victor, Jr., President New England Section, Robert Seymour Webster; Chairman Finance Committee, C. A. Roys and Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. Gibson.

A resume of the address given by Dr. Nash is given on page 23 of this issue of the magazine.

The section is holding a two-day conference and exhibit at the Hotel Barbizon-Plaza, December 4th and 5th. A full account of this meeting will be given in the January number.

Are You *in Need of Counselors?*

THE Placement Bureau of the national office has been reorganized and is in a position to serve directors and counselors in a satisfactory manner. Applications for Counselor positions are accepted only from men and women who have the necessary qualifications to do the work expected in high grade camps. We would advise directors to make an early selection of Counselors as the demand this coming season will exceed that of the past two summers.

The Bureau desires to ascertain from directors the kind of Counselors needed and also request that those seeking Counselor positions register as early as possible,

in order that it may serve both registrants and directors in the best possible manner. Write to the C. D. A. Placement Bureau, Room 703, 11 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

We present the qualifications of a few of the *Available Counselors* taken from our list of registrants:

WOMEN

W-D 100 Dietitian—Graduate Dietitian 1925, specialized in food and nutrition, three years experience in hospital work, one and one-half years at College of William and Mary as dietitian. Camp experience, American, Protestant, can assist in weaving, woodwork, and paper-twist work.

S-D 101 Swimming Instructor and Dramatics Coach—Graduate Goucher College, 1918—Boston University, 1931. Teacher of English Camp experience—American—Protestant.

A-H 102 Head Counselor — Athletic Counselor—Graduate Sargent 1925 Boston University 1929. Teacher of Physical Education—Senior Red Cross Examiner. Can teach land sports, canoeing, baseball, archery, life saving, rhythmic folk dancing. Camp experience. American—Protestant.

D 103 Dramatics—Graduate Skidmore College, 1931. Senior Yale Drama School, Four years camp experience. Senior Life Saver. Can assist in sketching, weaving, pottery, basketry, campcraft, tennis, canoeing, drives automobile. American, Protestant.

N-F 104 Nature Lore — Forestry—Graduate New York Teachers College, 1931 Columbia University working for M.A. Degree 1933. Teacher of General Science. Experience in Camp Fire Girls camps. Specialized in taking boys and girls on nature trips. Assist in land sports, tennis, group singing, basketry. American—Protestant.

D 105 Dramatic Coach—Graduate Eastern State Normal, Maine, 1919. Leland Powers School 1923. Teacher of expression, three years public schools, 8 years studio work. Can drive automobile. American—Protestant.

A 106 Activities Counselor—Graduate—Bucknell University 1929. Teacher's experience in Journalism, could lead in publication of camp paper, dramatics, singing, land sports, typing. Drives automobile. American—Protestant.

S-D 107 Swimming — Canoeing—Graduate Battle Creek College, 1927 State Teachers College, Pa., 1930. Teacher of Physical Education. Took courses in Campcraft, etc. Camp experience. Was Head Counselor in private camp. All

sports and hand work. American—Protestant.

H-M 111 Nature, Campcraft—Handcraft—Cleveland School of Education, Western Reserve University, 1932; Cleveland School of Art. 2 years Camp Fire Guardian. 5 seasons camp experience. Attended Institute for Directors at Camp Harkness, 1930. Can assist in dramatics. High grade. American—Protestant.

D 112 Director or Associate Director—Graduate Teachers College, Columbia University, B.S., 1929; A.M., 1930. Curry School of Expression. Experienced Camp Director and teacher in private camps and schools. All sports, dramatics, folk dancing. Good executive. Unusual opportunity for a director who desires a competent associate. American—Protestant.

MEN

A 108 Director of Athletics—Graduate Heidelberg College, 1930; Teachers College, Columbia University, 1932. Capable of taking charge of athletics, games, sports, swimming. Four summers in camps—Senior Red Cross Life Saver. American—Protestant.

D 109 Assistant Director—A.B. Lehigh University, 1924; Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania, 1929. Associate Professor of Bact. and Hygiene, University of Oklahoma School of Medicine. Experienced in private and organizational camp work. Understands sailing and navigation of small boats, power boats. Water Sports, land sports. High-grade man. American—Protestant.

H-C 110 Head Counselor—B.S. University of Pennsylvania, 1923; A.M. Graduate School of University of Pennsylvania; B.P.E. Normal College American Gym Union, 1926. Director of Intramural Athletics, Temple University. Capable of directing all forms of athletics, sports, games, swimming, council fire activities. 7 years' experience teaching. High-grade man. American—Protestant.

For Your Bookshelf

OUTDOOR PLAYS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Compiled and edited by A. P. Sanford, Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., 443 Fourth Ave., New York. 325 pages \$2.50

DRAMATIC Counselors will hail with delight this book containing 26 outdoor plays. Here are plays with purpose and trends, plays for young children, plays for older children, plays requiring large groups for "crowds", elves, pirates and soldiers; plays that visualize animals and vegetables as well as personified manifestations of nature—plays you have been looking for that can be used in camp without too much demand in the way of properties and costumes. Purchase this book now and select the plays to be produced next summer so that careful study may be given each play before the opening of camp.

COMMON NAMES OF PLANTS

Willard N. Clute. Willard N. Clute & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 168 pages \$3.00

THIS book is dedicated to all good plant lovers. "What is the common name of the plant" and "What does the name mean?" are two questions asked nature guides in camp every summer by the campers. Mr. Clute is the editor of *The American Botanist* and has made a life study of plants, consequently this book is not only authoritative but written in understandable language. Read the titles of the 16 chapters and you will send at once for the book. They are as follows:—1. Whence Came Our Plant Names. 2. The Technical Names. 3. Our First Plant Names. 4. Indian Names. 5. Pioneer Names. 6. The Contribution of Ignorance. 7. Manufactured Names.

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THE WILL TO WIN

Frank H. Cheley. W. A. Wilde Company, Boston, Mass. 64 pages \$1.50

DIRECTORS of boys' camps are eager to obtain material for talks. Frank Cheley is the director of the Cheley Camps for Boys and Girls in Estes Park section of the Rockies. He has sensed this desire and from his many years of experience, is able to interpret boy life as few men can do. He has incorporated in this little book of 64 pages, a wealth of information dealing with leadership, character, and the great game of life. It is written in a way that will appeal to boys who have lots of good red blood and who want to make the most of life. He calls the contents "Little Leads". A five minute reading from this book each morning at the camp breakfast will inspire your boys to acquire the "Will to Win". Try it next season.

BETTERING BOYHOOD

Frank H. Cheley. W. A. Wilde Company, Boston, Mass. 317 pages \$2.00

THIS book by the author of "The Will to Win" and a score of other books dealing with boy life, is a common sense study of the American boy and of the forces that make him what he is. It is written out of twenty years' experience, as a professional worker with boys in every kind of boy club and organization, and as a director of organizational and private camps and although primarily written for parents, it will be found valuable by directors who are "parent ex-officio" during the camping season. Surely no group is more interested in "Bettering Boyhood" than are the camp directors. This book is the outcome of a series of studies presented to a Parents' School con-

ducted annually by the Highlander Boy Foundation of Denver. Mr. Cheley has been a member of the Camp Directors Association since its inception.

GEORGE WASHINGTON— REAL BOY

Walter MacPeek. Franklin Press,
Washington, D. C. 15¢

THE celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington in February 1932 will arouse considerable interest in the Father of Our Country, particularly among campers. A day should be set aside this coming season in every camp in honor of the founder of our country. Much has been written about the adult days of Washington. Mr. Peek in his little booklet of 20 pages interprets Washington's boyhood days with skill, understanding and sympathy. Through research and travel to Wakefield, Ferry Farm, Mount Vernon, Fredericksburg, and Alexander, the author has gathered authentic material and caught the atmosphere of the places which played an important part in the boyhood of Washington. The Foreword is by Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America. Include this booklet in your purchases for 1932.

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152 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

Articles of Interest in Magazines

Each month it will be the pleasure of the CAMPING magazine to call the attention of its readers to current articles in other magazines of special interest and relationship to the camping movement.

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION—OCTOBER 1931

The Progressive Education Association,
Washington, D. C.

THE Child and Science is the central theme of the contents of this issue. Profusely illustrated and written especially for teachers of elementary science, each article contains information of interest and value to Camp Directors and nature Counselors. "Gateways to Science"—"Adventures in Beauty"—"Earth Lore and the Child"—"Nature Study Naturally Considered"—"The Creative Spirit in Science" are some of the articles, the content of which are applicable to camp life and camp program. Subscription price is \$3.00 per year—published October to May.

AMERICAN FORESTS—OCTOBER 1931

The American Forestry Association,
Washington, D. C.

THIS magazine each month just teems with outdoor atmosphere and information that gears into the camp program. In addition to the general articles, a page is conducted each month entitled, "A Forest Page for Boys and Girls" and tells of things to do as well as stories about Mother Nature. Camp Fire Tales of stories of the outdoors, stranger than fiction, is also a monthly feature of the magazine. \$4.00 per year.

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION—NOVEMBER 1931

The American Physical Education Association, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

COUNSELORS who are responsible for the activities program in camp will find in this magazine technical articles of great value. "Values in Rhythms"—"Definite Health Education Approaches"—"Builders of Character or Teachers of Activities"—"Camping and Woodcraft as Part of the Physical Education Program" are a few of the articles in the November number of particular interest to Camp Directors and Counselors.

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